## The Times.

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THE TIMES COMPANY. MANCHESTER BUREAU, 121 HULL STREET.

PETERSBURG BUREAU, BYRNE AND HALIFAX STREETS, CHARLES E. NEWSOM, NEWS AGENT. 'PHONE 171. WASHINGTON BUREAU, HARVEY LA WILSON, MANAGER, RAPLEY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1894.

MEETINGS AND EVENTS THIS DATE. Murora Lodge, I. O. O. F., Ellett's Hall. Henderson Lodge, I. O. O. F., Toney's Manteo Tribe, I. O. R. M., Kerse's Hall.
A. W. Glinn Council, Jr. O. U. A. M.,
Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall,
Davis Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Eighth
and Hull Street.
Jefferson Lodge, I. O. G. T., Boze's
Hall. Boldiers' Home Lodge, I. O. G. T., Sol-

diers' Home. t. Patrick's Beneficial Society, Twenty-Sixth and Grace Streets. Stuart Horse Guard, Snyder Building.

### THANKSGIVING DAY

We adopt from "The Outlook" the following as our address to our readers on this Thanksgiving Day: Remote readers of The Outlook will re-

ceive this Thanksgiving Number on the eve of Thanksgiving Day, but nearer readers will receive it a week or ten days in advance, and its prompt arrival will give time for thought concerning a festival which is too often taken for granted. The causes for thanksgiving do not always lie on the surface. It is true that the proclamations of the heads of States find their special cause for gratitude in business prosperity, in large harvests, and in the preservation of peace, and these are all things to be grateful for. It is right and proper to rejoice in the comfort, the ease, and the facility for generosity which prosperity brings. It is right to rejoice in the widespread beneficence of great harvests; but these are not the only, nor are they the greatest, reasons for thanksgiving. Our conception of the real significance of the Thanksgiving festival is likely to be superficial, and therefore mistaken. The prosperous years are often the very ones which are fullest of ultimate disaster, and the disastrous years are often the A country may have immense crops and colossal revenues, and at the same time be dying at heart. On the other hand, a country may have meagre crops and diminishing revenues, and be ex panding into the greatness of a strength which it has never before possessed.

Nothing is more superficial or misleading than to judge ultimate tendencies and conditions by present appearances, to measure the prosperity of a man by the momentary success of his business, or the and comfort. Real prosperity lies infinitely deeper than these, and often comes through adversity. There are times when national wealth is corrupting the national conscience so rapidly that to be thankful for it is a kind of blasphemy and there are other times when national adversity is purifying the national conscience so rapidly that not to be thankful for it is equally a blasphemy. A man ought to be grateful when his life is expanding in power, integrity and usefulness, whatever may be his external fortune for the moment. A nation ought to be grateful when integrity, courage and intelligence are coming to the front and are incorporating themselves in law, no matter what its commercial condition may be. These are the elements of real prosa poor and righteous country than to a rich and corrupt one; infinitely more inspiring to live the free, expanding life of the Greek in the early days of Athens, poor in means, but rich in genius and all the possibilities of life, than to be a member of a rich, materialistic, commercial city like Carthage, without intelled tual or spiritual significance in the history of the world. If we are intelligently thankful, we rejoice in the things that build up our lives, and not in the things build up our fortunes. When we have learned this truth, we know that the most painful moments in our lives are often the most blessed, and that the most comfortable days are often the most unfortunate in their results. A man who is committed to a course of evil shrinks from the time when his sin is laid bare and regards that moment as the crowning misfortune of his career. As a matter of fact, when a man is in the way of evil, the happiest thing that can happen to him is to be found out. Better a thousand times that he should suffer all the torments which come to a sensitive nature from a surprised and indignant public opinion than that he should go on comfortable and undisturbed, deepening the degradation of his soul. Such a man should rejoice when his sin comes to an end, no matter what it cost him; he should despair when he is committed to the sin without the power of separating

to be found in the righteousness of God, in the consciousness that under all human life there is a foundation which no man can disturb, and that life is so organized that no man can be happy, restful, or prosperous in doing evil; that at every turn he is smitten with penalties, and that real happiness and satisfaction are bound eternally to right thinking and right acting. These great truths, which deepen the significance of Thanksgiving Day, and which make the years of trial and self-denial as rich, if not richer, in causes of gratitude than the years of ease and self-indulgence, do not need special application to public or private life at this moment. Both as a nation and as citizens we have been learning during the last two years some of the lessons of tegrity, to value crops less and character more, to discern that the greatness of a nation lies in the compass and elevation of its life, and not in its commerce, its factures, or its farms, we have the greatest possible reason for thankfulness.

The eternal ground of thanksgiving is

himself from it.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

We printed on Sunday last a list of the questions which Mr. Yost has sent out all through the Tenth congressional district to his friends, with a view to securing evidence upon which to contest the recent congressonal election. One of them was this: "Were the ballots printed in plain Roman letters; or was any part of it printed in German text?" The question is not the only suggestion that this thing was done that we have met with. We have heard it distinctly charged that it was done. We hear it also from all parts of the State that a number of different ballots were printed in each county. Thus: If there were four candidates for Congress there were four bal-lots. One ballot had at its head the name of one candidate, and another the name of another candidate, and so on, each one of the four having the names printed on it in a different order from what they appeared in any of the others.

The is w makes it the duty of the electoral board in each county to print the tickets to be used in that county. It is, of course, possible that the electoral board in each county hit on this trick at the same time that the electoral boards in all the other counties hit on it, but the thing is not probable. It seems absolutely certain that a suggestion or instruction to do it was sent out by some central authority. The county electoral boards are official bodies, constituted by the law and accountable to the law. They can take no instructions from any but officers of the law. Is it possible that any of the State's authorties sent out orders to the county electoral boards that they were to prepare the ballots in the recent election so as to raislead and deceive illiterate voters Has any officer of this Commonwealth dared to abuse and degrade the functions of his office by placing the State of Virginia in the position of practicing a fraud upon her own voters? This matter must be explained sooner or later, and the sooner the parties responsible for it come forward and avow their responsibility, the better it will be for the correctness of the public judgment that will be passed upon it. It was no doubt inspired by a mistaken zeal, that takes success as the great object in life. But such a zeal is none the less mistaken. It is not of su-

The supremely important thing is to win rightly, and no victory can be worth having that is purchased at the price of dragging a great and noble State down into the the mire, and having her to set her citizens the example of securing an

Tuesday's New York Journal of Commerce, a paper that is the South's warm friend, had an editorial article bearing upon matters of this sort which we wish every man in the South would read and take to heart. We reproduce it here:

every man in the South would read and take to heart. We reproduce it here:

The South Politically and Industrially.—Southern newspapers are developing a degree of candor in the discussion of local topics that promises well for the future of their section of the country. The Columbia (S. C.) Register lately said of election frauds: "They will keep more immigrants out of the South than conventions and societies and bureaus can bring in." Political intolerance does keep immigrants away, and capital flows sluggishly into a section toward which there is little immigration. Political intolerance, the manipulation of elections and outbursts of lynching, have occurred just often enough to keep up the impression that law and order are not well preserved in the South. There has been a race issue in the South which outsiders could never fully understand, and we do not assume to say how far it afforded justification for the peculiar political and social condition of the southern States. But there is no doubt that that condition has greatly retarded the industrial and commercial development of the section. Happily the old things are passing away. Several States are making vigorous efforts to put down lynching. At the time of the recent attempted lynching in Ohio some newspapers were so ill-advised as to say that the resistance to the mob, even to the extent of firing upon it, distinguished an attempt at lynching in the North from one in the South. This was not true. A year or two ago the Virginia militia fired on a mob of white Virginians in defending a colored prisoner, whose lynching was attempted. Tennessee is making a sturdy effort now to convict the men who lately lynched six negroes. The Governor of Georgia has taken strong measures to vindicate the law when violence has been attempted. The division of the white voters into two or more parties affords a guarantee that dishonesty in elections will not coned. The division of the white voters into

the law when violence has been attempted. The division of the white voters into two or more parties affords a guarantee that dishonesty in elections will not continue much longer—that is, dishonesty encouraged by the officials and apologized for by the better class of citizens.

With these political and social reforms the South will become the most attractive portion of the United States for settlement, not only by foreign immigrants, but by people from our own northern States. The change has been going on slowly for some time, and has already gone South in considerable sums, and when it becomes evident to all that a man is in no more danger from "White-Caps" in Miesissippi than in Massachusetts, and is no more liable to political proscription in South Carolina than in illinois, there will be a rise in the value of real estate, and a river of capital will flow into railroad and mineral and manufacturing and lumbering enterprises that will astonish the people of the South, and afford them a vastly better assurance against negro domination than the control of election machinery and occasional forays of rifle clubs could possibly give them.

### WASHINGTON VS. NAPOLEON,

A recent issue of Harper's Weekly con-

A recent issue of Harper's Weekly contains the following:

The violent revival of interest in Napoleon suggests that the day will come presently when it will occur to some magezine editor or other observing person to organize a literary resurrection of General George Washington. Washington has by no means been forgotten in this country. Indeed, he is called to mind every year on his birthday, when his career and character are the subject of editorial articles in numbers of newspapers. But in that part of the country which has developed in the last ninety years he is by no means so conspicuously before the public as in the older cities and States that knew him personally and were honored by his presence. In these older localities his effigies abound and his dignified figure is familiar, but west of the Hudson Washington monuments are scarce, and the father of his country is by no means as familiar to the eve as Lincoln, Grant, and other heroes of the civil war. A Washington revival will be welcome and salutary whenever it comes, and if it brings a new crop-of monuments with it so much the better. Meanwhile it is interesting to note that a controversy has lately been raging at great length in the London Times about Washington's pedigree. There is no doubt that he derived from the Washingtons of Suigrave, and came of an English family. "never powerful or distinguished, but undoubtedly ancient." The Times says that the Herald's Visitations came to an end in England in the first quarter of the seventeenth century, while few parish registers are older than the reign of James II., and that it is in the period between the two systems of records (a period of emigrations and much disquiet) that it is difficult to trace the Washington has been discovered from whom our George would have been likely to have inherited his uncommon qualities, but his title is clear enough to any advantage that may inure to an ascertained derivation from English ancestors, who, though not noblemen, were gentlemen, and whose sole title to fame

Most probably monuments will be built to Washington all over the West in time. The West has so far been too much occupied with clearing forests and building cities to give much attention to the aesthetic and what belongs to broad culture. But the wild and wooly West will adversity. If they have taught us to be tamed after awhile, breeding will be care less for wealth and more for in- appreciated in social relations, the amenities of life will be cultivated, and high scholarship will come to be appreciated. When the people of the West begin to ruminate and surcease money-getting, to teach their children the methods of a cultivated life they will begin to learn

what they owe to George Washington, and then they will begin to build monu-ments to him, and will keep it up until those monuments cover the face of the country as thickly as they exist in the East, where the people have known and recognize their debt to him for more than one hundred years.

But there will never be any revival of Washington literature at all like that of the Napoleon literature. There was nothing of the sensational about Washington or his work. He was a plain, matter-of-fact man, passionately devoted to justice to all men, charitable in his intincts, a patriot in the highest sense of the word, devoutly intent on securing to his fellow-countrymen a form of government that would bring the largest possible measure of happiness to all its citizens. His life was all for the serious; his work was all for the construction of what would be permanent and solid. There was little in the life or the work of such a man to inspire periodical outursts of imaginative sentimentality. They were both of a nature always to occupy the thoughts of earnest men who love to bow before his towering character and keep him present to the mind as an exemplar and a guide. Napoleon was a very different order of man. It is our deliberate belief that no human being has ever been gifted with such mental qualities as he had, and they were accompanied with an energy and a disposi lowed him one moment of rest while he was awake. Nor can it be denied that he had a certain sort of patriotism that made him ask in his dying moments to be buried on the banks of the Seine, amidst that French people whom he ended in loving so well, but whom he had began his career in cursing as the oppressors of his own country.

But Napoleon's patriotism was a pa-He wished to make France great, that he might thereby make Napoleon great. To secure his end he cared nothing about the means, Blood, robbery, pillage were of no moment to him, so that France, and thereby Napoleon, were advanced.

In prosecuting his selfish, his flendish aims, he performed feats which must always rank as prodigies amongst men. Periods of forgetfulness of these come on the world, when it wakes up again to of Richard Coeur de Lion or of the mythical Hercules. The periods will last as will relapse into a forgetfulness of them again. But the world will never forget or cease talking in a quiet way about what George Washington did. There will be no lapses; there will be no revivals. Such a difference is there between the fame of him who selfishly works for himself alone and of him who loves his kind and earnestly strives to make all sharers in an equal and a common happi-

### A GREAT ADVANCE.

Our dispatches yesterday reported Representative Walker, a leading Republican congressman from Massachusetts, as saying the following, which we think worth printing again:

we think worth printing again:

I claim there is no Republican in Congress who knows any more thoroughly than I do the sentiments of the Republican party in this country upon this question. There will not be three men in the Fifty-fourth Congress, and I do not believe there will be one, who will any sooner propose to enact any kind of a national election law than they would propose to put the national troops at the points in the southern States from which they were removed by President Hayes in 1877. The feeling at the North is precisely the same as that revealed by the leading newspapers at the South on the question of elections, viz.: That cheating at the poils by any party must end now and forever, but it must be accomplished by the local authorities. Furthermore, the determination among northern Republicans is as strong as among the honest Democrats of the South in favor of absolute home rule in all matters whatsoever, excepting those plainly designated in the Constitution as requiring national legislation. No further attempt will be made by Congress in this generation, or the next, to re-elect any national election law whatever. law whatever.

If this correctly expresses the views of orthern Republicans, then they have deed acquired a great deal of valuable information. They can never secure fair and honest elections in the South by force bills, which seek to control th people of the South and coerce them into submitting to the vilest elements of their population. But if the southern people are left alone they will certainly suppress frauds in their elections or any other frauds of injustice. The white people when left to control their own affairs without outside interference can be trusted to suppress the cheating of negroes, because they know perfectly well that if they allow the negroes to cheated the cheating will extend to themselves. If there were nothing higher involved than this principle of self-preservation, that would suffice for making them extirpate fraud in their

### \_\_\_\_ REMOVAL OF THE DANVILLE SHOPS

A letter from Captain W. H. Greene, published in our local columns, should end the reports so frequently started that the Southern Railway Company intend to remove its shops from Manchester to

elections.

Charlotte, N. C. The charter of this company provides that "the principal office of the company shall be in the city of Richmond, in this State, at which all meetings of the stockholders shall be held and all other offices and workshops of said company shall be located in the State of Virginia, so far as the same may be practicabe. We have seen no reason to doubt than the company intends to fulfil this requirement of its charter in good faith.

Mr. Richmond T. Pearson, the Fusionist candidate elected to the House of Representatives from the Buncombe district, in North Carolina, has recently been interviewed by a reporter for the Raleigh News-Observer. Mr. Pearson is quite well known in Richmond, where he has many friends. In response to enquiries by the

reporter Mr. Pearson said:

reporter Mr. Pearson said.

"I shall vote for Thomas B. Reed; I shall vote with the Republicans on protection and with the Democrats against any Force bill measures. I so wrote Secretary Carlisle the other day."

"But with regard to silver?"

"I shall work to keep out foreign silver, which Great Britain has been trying to put upon us, and I think you will see trat Reed stands similarly upon this proposition."

trat Reed stands similarly upon this proposition."

"But is not that feint of Reed's a species of political trickery with Jones, of Nevada, for the purpose of winning over the Populists?"

"I think not."

"Do you expect the Populists to stay with you in 1856?"

"I do. In order to keep them with us we would go so far as to take four congressmen, let them take four, and throw dice for the remaining congressman. We will vote for the Republican President. All this was the plan and purpose of this whole fusion, just as much as the election of Butler was a part of it. This movement has few leaders, but a flood of people," said the "red-latticed" speaker.

The Wilmington Star thinks the South can hold her own against all comers. In common with all other sections of the country, the Star says, the South is interested in good government, and desires that just and wise policies be pursued; but whatever these policies may be, the South can hold her own and prosper when other sections will suffer and retrograde. "If the truth of this be doubted," con-

tinues our contemporary, "compare the West and the South of twenty years ago with the West and the South of to-day, and remember while you are doing so that within these twenty years the South has not only had to contend against sectional prejudice and the grossest misrepresentation, the object and effect of which were to keep much capital and immigration from coming in, but also to ontend against partisan, sectional legislation which would have discouraged and crushed almost any other people under the

### EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

New York Sun: In his annual report, this year, Mr. Herbert has advised Con-gress to authorize the construction of three new battle ships and twelve tor-pede boats.

Such a recommendation should secure Such a recommendation should secure the favorable altention of Congress. Reckoning the Maine as a battle ship, there are now built or building two second-class and four first-class battle ships, whereas the naval programme contemplates twelve as being necessary for the ccuntry's defence. The policy adopted several years ago was that of supplying one of these battle ships at each session of Congress. For the last two years, however, no armored ship has been authorized, so that even if three were now ordered it would be only making up for arrears.

Philadelphia Record: Apropos of to-morrow, it is said that in Rhode Island they have adopted the French method of fattening turkeys with a machine that literally stuffs the fowl's craw with rice. The announcement of a practi-cable method of stuffing by machinery will especially interest the progressive educationalists, who find the present system of cramming little children's brains by no means what it ought to be.

New York Herald: Considering the vast army of men engagel in thousands of banks throughout the country and the enormous sums that pass through their hands every day the number of those who prove dishonest is very small. Men in great commercial and manufacturing establishments have for the most part not money but commodities in their keeping, and instances of dishonesty among them attract little public attention and elicit no suggestions as to the need of adopting new measures of protection against their class.

When a black sheep is found among bank employes, however, his sin is blazoned to the world and the press teams with suggestions for guarding against bank clerks, and counter checking bank clerks and padlocking bank clerks until the myriad honorable members of the guild feel like hanging their heads in shame.

New York Times: It is unfortunate for Addicks, but it may be very fortunate for the people of Delaware in particular, and of the United States in general, that his wife should have brought a suit for divorce against him just at this time. The impudence of a crude husster like Addicks in aspiring to be a member of the Senate of the United States is still stupefying, after all that has happened to degrade that body. For Delaware is not a mere mining camp or lumber camp, where we might expect to see a man running for Senator upon the sole ground that he had money and was willing to spend it. It is an old Commonwealth, with decorous traditions and a corporate self-respect.

### It's Very Simple.

Editor Times: In your editorial entitled "Some Very Interesting Figures" you give the imports and exports of gold for the year 1834 and three months of 1895. Please inform an interested enquirer how you obtained the figures so accurately in advance.

If our correspondent will observe, the column is headed "fiscal year," which begins July 1st. There is no difficulty in getting the figures for the three months since July 1st to October 1st, which are the first three months of the fiscal year 1835.—EDITOR.)

THE TIMES' DAILY FASHION HIND Must be Well Topped-Fashionable Woman Must be Correct to Her Colffure,



If there is anything which claims more attention than the ubiquitous collarette, it is the arrangement of the hair with its requisite of jewels and fancy orna-

it is the arrangement of the hair with its requisite of jewels and fancy ornaments.

No costume is complete unless it is topped with an elaborate coffure, and no colffure is complete without its jeweled ornaments, its tortoise-shell combs and fancy hairpins. A woman's toilet may be faulty in other respects, but she who has any 'imperfections on her head' is tabooed as unfashionable.

The old-fashioned plain coll, which used to be admired for its simplicity, is out of date. There must be a show of elaborateness about the arrangement—a puff or a Psyche roll, at least. The roll is the most common, as it admits of more variety than other devices.

Short people with heads that are flat on the top look well with the Psyche roll done very high at the back, and standing above the head, thus adding to the height. The hair is usually parted in the middle in front, and is combed down at the sides, over the ears, or almost straight back, according to the shape of the face and head. When the hair is done high, a jeweled pin is a necessity. Sometimes when the coffure is not elaborate the deficiency is supplied by pins and ornaments of various sizes and shapes.

Tortoise/shell hairpins of enormous thickness are useful in holding unruly puffs in place. A blonde coffure was made up entirely of puffs, set in judicious places where the head needed building out, and all were fastened with large shell pins. At the crown of the head was placed a shell ornament, consisting of three feathers standing high, exausisitely wrought and drooping at the ends.

A favorite ornament for evening wear is the circlet studded with care placed is the circlet studded with care placed is the circlet studded with care placed is the circlet studded with care placed.

ends.

A favorite ornament for evening wear is the circlet studded with gems placed on the top of the head. The one shown here has a velvet band, with a jeweled ornament in front, and jeweled algrettes at the back.

The costume worn is black velvet, with sleeves of fancy silk, and belt and neck trimmings of white.

### Knights Templar,

Richmond Comumandery, No. 2, Frank W. Cunningham, Eminent Commander, held its regular monthly assembly Tuesday night and transacted a good deal of business. There was a large attendance of members and many visitors from No. 13 were present. The Red Cross was conferred in a most impressive manner on Commonwealth's Attorney Smith. Mr. F. J. Craigie makes an excellent prelate. The Commandery of St. Andrew, No. 13, will hold its arnual meeting next Friday night at 8:15 o'clock. There is every indication that the attendance will be unusually large, as there is a great deal of interest in the election of officers. The growth of No. 13 has been rapid during the past few years, and it now ranks high in the list for numerical strength.

Changed Its Tit'e.

Rev. Dr. Hartley Carmichael has charged the title of his novel now in press from "Kako Daimon" to "Rooted in Dishonor." The novel will make its appearance about the first of January. It is understood that hpynotic influence is prominently brought out in the story, also that certain phases of recent agitation in the Roman Catholic Church in the United States will be touched upon.

OUR GOVERMENTAL A FAIRS MUST BE ENTRUSTED TO GOOD MEN.

A Conscientions Use of the Ballot Our Mafe guard-Let Americans Make Politics Pure and Neble.

President Cleveland's proclamation of our National Thanksgiving-Day is a document replete both with Christian document replete both with Christian faith and with manly courage. No one knows better than he the sore trials through which our country has possed during the year just elapsed; but beyond the trials he sees the hope, and even in the trials he recognizes the discipline of national improvement. It is well for us to ponder this.

in the trials he recognizes in the trials he recognized in the country has passed through a most painful crisis of industrial depression. This has left many a home with little or no means of support, and it has been the occasion of outbursts of violence most deplorable. My duties called me to Europe just as these troubles were culminating, and I had the advantage both of taking in the situation better by looking on its general feature from a distance, and of learning at the same time the views taken of it by foreign nations. To them it seemed that we were on the verse of a socialistic revolution. But of a sudden, to their utter amazement, they saw peace restored, and the national harmony undisturbed. The wisdom and energy of our Chief Executive, and the common sense of the American people had met the difficulty, and had brought the country sarely through what would have been a deastrous revolutionary crisis to nations abroad.

OBJECT LESSON OF SALUTARY POWER.

OBJECT LESSON OF SALUTARY POWER,

It was an object lesson of the salutary power residing in our Federal Government, convincing the world that we have the strongest as well as the freest Government on earth. It has taught our country that although in the future as in the past the adjustment of human relationships may be expected to develop entanglements and difficulties she has no reason to fear for the result if she will only keep wisdom and conscience in charge of the helm of the State. Our country's resources and energies are adaquate to any emergency.

All that is needful is that the administration of our governmental affairs should always be entrusted to men of principle, of tried probity, and of unflinching energy. Such men can certainly always be found in our country. Let our country choose them, and entrust the administration of affairs to them.

A CONSCIENTIOUS BALLOT.

A CONSCIENTIOUS BALLOT.

A conscientious use of the ballot is our unfailing safeguard. If it be not rightly used, if through political slothfulness or political corruption that great popular power be not used or be used corruptly, then, indeed, disaster would be inevitable, but then, too, the American people would only have themselves to blame. Let the American people make American politics as pure and as noble as they ought to be, and then our country and every part of it may move on peacefully and hopefully. For the Providential result of the crisis through which we have passed, and for the lesson of practical wisdom which it has taught us, we may well offer up fervent thanks. Our industrial crisis was occasioned by a condition of our national finances, which the world considered not in conformity with common sense. Business was shaken in our relations with foreign eapital, upon which our country still has, to a considerable degree, to rely. Confidence was proportionately diminished in the use of home capital, upon whose energetic and judicious use the prosperity of the American people largely depends. Our leaislators have done their best to remedy the condition. The length and the character of their debate shows clearly enough that the last step of practical wisdom has not yet been taken, that experiment must still make clearer the economic principle lying at the basis of the whole problem. But as the year comes to a close we see that the condition is improving, and that our toiling millions may look forward to a return of comfort through a return of business confidence and prosperity. Well may we give thanks that we are emerging from under the threatening storm-cloud with so little disaster of a permanent kind. We will pray that practical wisdom ad conscience may make future adjustments redound to the universal welfare.

BYLIGI US BIGOTRY.

RELIGIUS BIGOTRY.

The year has been characterized by a very singular and a very sad outburst of religious bigotry among our people. Such outbursts are doubly sad, first because they are contrary to the principles of American civil and religious liberty, secondly, because they so sadly militate against the homogenoity of the American people. America's providential mission is to break down the barriers of past hestility which have been reared between classes of human beings by distinctions of caste, of creed, and of nationality. Whoever helps on the work of unification by fostering a spirit of universal trust and confidence acts in conformity with the genius of America. Whoever fosters disunion by fanning the flame of national or secturian animosity is un-American in heart, and is doing the devil's work among our people. Time and again that spirit of malignity has manifested itself through the agency of political and religious firebrands. It has always proved itself cunning in finding pretences and inventing reasons in its own behalf. But its logic is simply of the tempter, of the enemy of human welfare, and we must rejoice and give thanks that, like the two apparent evils above enumerated, it has led up to wise and benificent results. It has disgusted the great majority of the American people with the meanness and malignity of bigotry.

NO PART IN THE POLITICAL LIFE.

NO PART IN THE POLITICAL LIFE.

It has strengthened more than ever their determination that religious tests shall have no part in our political or industrial life. It demands honesty, conscientiousness, and patriotism in all, but it will not long tolerate sectarian fanaticism in any. The louder the fratricidal outcry has been the more utter must be the final defeat of this un-Christian and un-American outburst.

As we give thanks for the wisdom it has already taught, let us pray that this may be the last page cur country's history on which such a stain may appear. JOHN J. KEANE.

## How Cheap

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Boys' English-Ribbed Hose, price 18c. Specia , 121c. Misses' English-Ribbed Hose, price 18c. Special, 121c. Ladies' J. O. C. Black Hose, paranteed stainless, at 121c. Embroidered Handkerchiefs,

price 25c. and 30c., at 121c. Tortoise Shell Hair Pins at 12½c Drapery Silk, price, 85c. Spe-

Ladies' Superior Cashmere Gloves at 16%c. Good quality Writing Paper

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Special-\$8 Capes, in black, trimmed with braid and fur. Special at \$5.

Julius Sycle & Sons, Cor. Second and Broad.

## BISHOP KEANE'S VIEWS. A W. MAN'S SUFFERINGS.

Some of the Agonies They Needlessly Endure.

Nervousness and Female Weaknesses Ruin Many Lives.

These Poor Sufferers Have Found Sure Way to Get Well.

Female weaknesses are more common to-day than ever before. It is the mode of living; constant work and worry weaken the nerves and vitality, and female weakness follows. They are delicate and cannot stand the strain. As a result there is pain, discharge, suppression, irregularity, weak back, inflammation, bearing down, bad taste in the mouth, loss of appetite, constipation, nervousness, sleeplessness and irritability. There is hope for you now, but there will come a time when it will be too late. You may get some ideas from the following strong letter from Mrs. S. Taylor, of 251 west Seventeenth street, New York city:

"For years I have been unable to attend to my household duties owing to severe sickness. I was troubled terribly with female weakness, suppression of the menses for over six years, nervous exhaustion, sleeplessness and general debility. I had coldness of limbs and feet, and was in a helpless condition. I feared I should never get well.

I should never get well.



"I had been under a doctor's care all the time, but got no better. I was utterly prostrated and good for nothins. By the advice of a friend who was cured by Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, I began using this wonderful medicine. After taking it a short time I was completely cured of all my troubles. My nerve strength returned, my female weakness entirely left me, my nervousness disappeared, my menses were restored.

The Latest Fed. Miniature Foot Balls, for sale by Julius Sycle & Sons, Broad and Second streets.

# Fourqurean-Price Co.

OUR STORE WILL CLOSE AT 1 O'CLOCK TO-DAY (THAKSGIVING DAY).

### College Chrysanthemums,

Great bulging blossoms-like a foot-baller's head of hair-and bright with the colors of your favorite college. Of course, they're hand-made, but there are heaps of hurrah in every one of

BIG BOUTONNIERES, tied with College Ribbons,

## The Fourgarean-Price Co RICHMOND RAILWAY

ELECTRIC COMPANY.

MAIN OFFICE ALL LIGHT DEPART-Foot of Seventh sacce. Telephone 657.

CITY DIVISION:

Office-Main and vine screets.

Telephone 848.

UNION DIVISION:

Office-Twenty-ninth and P streets.

Telephone 666.

MANCHESTER OFFICE:

Semmes avenue. Telephone 321.

MANCHESTER OFFICE:
Semmes avenue. Telephone 321.
Are and Incandescept Lights and Electric Power at reasonable rates. Electric Light Wiring a specialty.
Parites desiring Electric Lights or Power, by notifying the Main office by mail or telephone, will be waited upon by a representative of the company. mh31-tf

6 POUNDS BEST GRANULATED O Sagar for... Finest New York Creamery Butter, Apple Butter, per pound.

8 pounds best Virginia Buskwheat for 25 California Hams, per pound.

2 pounds Best Cream Cheese for... 25 

11, 13, 15 and 17 East Broad.

THURSDAY, November 29, 1894. The store closes to-day, Thanksgiving-Day, at 1 o'clock.

NO SURER WAY TO MAS-TERSHIP OF BUYING THAN A PERFECT KNOWLEDGE OF VALUES. The power of this knowledge is felt in the

## Vast Throbbing Business

## The People's Store.

TO-DAY, from the hours of a to 12, in order to introduce the value and merit of our CANDY DEPARTMENT, newly opened, and partly as Thanksgiving offering to the many patrons, we shall sell during these hours.

All of our own made Cream Marshmallow Drops, usual 60c pound, for 25c.
Mixed Candles, 10c a pound.
Bon Bon and Chocolate, usual 60c a
pound, for 25c. Coroanut Cream, Sc a cake. Mixed Taffey, loc a pound,

We sell our own make of Candy only-FRESH DAILY. Orders for private families filled promptly.

The WRAP BUSINESS has tripled itself over that of last season, Hundreds come and hundreds go. Other merchants are compelled toraise on the prices, owing to the strike with the makers. Comprehensive buying, ironclad contracts, makes value here as isolated as if we were the only Wrap dealers in Richmond. Here are a few items to show our

selling prices:

Selling prices:

Navy or Black Kersey Coals, with velvet collars, 1850, instead of \$12.50.

Tan or Oxford, were \$2.25, are here to-day for \$15.20.

Tan Covert Cloth, all wool and equal to any usual \$12 Coats, for \$5.50.

Imported Chinchilla Coats, soid everywhere for \$2.1, here for \$15.

Imported Irish Frieze Cloth Coats, \$6 inches long, value \$15, for \$2.50.

\$25 Silk Flush Capes for \$15, edged with seal and elaborately branded.

\$81k Plush Capes for \$15, edged with Marten, 30 inches long and full military sweep.

\$19 Real Astrakhan Capes, full military fullness, for \$12.50.

The new Tourist Double Cape, none filted it in this city for less than \$8.50, tan mixed or black, for \$1.55.

Electric Seal Garments, 30 inches long full military sweep, for \$14.75, \$22 good value.

The same good masterly buying is shown up in every department. TOYS-DOLLS, CHINA AND ART POTTERY. This year we surpass anything heretofore attempted, our departments being complete in every detail. The products of the best European and American manufactures are cen-

tered in our store. GREAT SALE OF SEPARATE

PIECES OF CHINA. Finest quality Tiplitz Chocolate Pots, artistic shape, E.S., metesd of \$1.5. Finest quality Carlsbad China Cracker Jars, pretty decorations, 20c. 500 separate Plates, all finest

Limoge China, and most exquisite

decorations, in three lots: Fine French China Chocolate Pots, gold decorated and exquisite snape, 28c. Finest Limoge China Fruit Bowls, dainty decorations, \$1.50. Finest French China Pickle or Dive Dishes, Dresden decoration, 28c. LOT 1-122 Plates, various sizes and shapes, value To to \$1.50, any for Zo. in shapes, normal values, \$1.75 to \$2.50, any for 980. LOT 3-153 Plates-Cake, Dessert, Fosh and others-normal value \$2 to \$7, any

\$1.49. China Salad Bowls, near deco-rations, value \$1.50 each, 50. The above is only a partial list of the savings.

### THE COHEN CO.



Store will be Closed To-day At 1 o'clock.

Friday will be Odds and Ends Day.

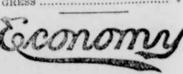
25 cents EACH. FOOT - BALL SOUVENIR. Orange and Blue, White and Blue,

FREE A badge of either color to any enstomer to-day Wide Satin Ribbon of first q altry



NEW IMPROVED CONGRES

Patent Tip Tip, Patent Leather Elastic Side T'S CLOTH TOP, PATENT ATHER, FULL DRESS CON-



311 Fast Broad Street.